The number of votes cannot exceed seven hundred Without a miracle," therefore, argues the Opposition, the inisterial bill must be rejected.

The Journal des Debats, which till a late hour persisted, i nce to the dotation bill, in its usual discreet non-com ttal policy, has at last come out decidedly in favor of the pject. This journal is of high repute for sagacity. The coment, therefore, of its opinion may be quoted as an nder not only of the importance of the question, but of the estion also in which it is likely to be decided. The Debats

"We are satisfied that the salvation of society depend upon the firm and indissoluble union of the Legislative and Executive powers. We are satisfied that this union, happily confirmed and sealed by the vote of the electoral law, would be again jeoparded and ruptured by the rejection of the ap-propriation asked for in behalf of the President of the Repubpropriation asked for in behalf of the President of the Repub-lic. There is the danger which we would conjure at any cost: this is the reason why we do, without hesitation, take part for the Ministerial bill.'

This announcement is accompanied by an unequivocal declaration of the antipathy of this journal to an Imperialist re storation, and the expression of an opinion that the vote asked for would not, as many apprehend, lead inevitably or even probably to that result. Action in the Assembly will probably not take place till next week.

The news brought out by the Europa of the unexpected consequences of the Cuban expedition, the demand by our rnment of the prisoners at Havans, the blockade and probable rupture with Spain in case of refusal, are deemed and commented upon by the whole press as very grave, and have already sensibly affected the operations upon 'Change. ** From an attempt, which it is impossible to consider in any other light than as an act of piracy, the American Democrac have succeeded in extracting," says the Debats, " a grievance colored with a tinge of humanity. This is more than is necessary to impel Democratic Governments to extrem

The Madrid papers of the 13th say that the news of the failure of the attack on Cuba had given unwonted animation to dealings in the public stocks, and state that important diplomatic communications will soon pass between the Governments of Spain and the United States, touching Cuba. A courier had just arrived with despatches upon this subject from M. Isturiz, the Spanish ambassador in London. Politicians here say that England would certainly protest with energy against our taking possession of Cuba, even in the event of war, and might join Spain to fercibly prevent such occupation. Not she !

The discussion of the all-engrossing subject (the Presidential civil list) has brought out on both sides an immens amount of curious and interesting information. The Ministerial papers devote columns to prove, by figures and specifications, how vastly greater was the civil list of the Restoration, and even of the Citizen King of the last reign, than would be that of M. BONAPARTE, even if the most exorbitant of his pretensions, as yet avowed, were realized. On the other hand, La Semaine, a republican weekly, publishes a statement of the persons composing the actual household of the President, occupying the Elysée. You will agree with me, perhaps, that if not out-and-out Imperial, it is quite as nearly so as is consistent with republican simplicity and economy. It consists of

1 Aide-de-camp, Col. VAUDREY.

7 Officers of ordonnance, one of whom is Col. Enexy NEY, of the hussars, a son of Marshal Ney-the same to whom the famous letter was written during the siege of Rome

1 Secretary General of the Presidency.

1 Chief of the Secretary's office. This chief is M. Barr. FAULT, late Editor of the Napoleon; an adventurer who has been long attached to the person of the Prince, and is believed to have great influence over him, and to be constantly exciting him to a coup d'etat. Under the officers connected with the secretaryship are 6 employés, 1 usher, and 2 wait-1 Chief of the Cabinet, and 1 sub-chief, under whom are

4 employés, 1 usher, and 2 waiting-men.
1 Physician of the President's person. This is Dr. Con-MEAU, the intimate friend of the Prince, and companion of his captivity at Ham. It was he whose contrivance facilita-ted the escape from Ham, giving the Prince time to make gool his escape into Belgium. For this service he was, im-mediately after M. Bonaparte's installation at the Elysée, re-warded with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. He daily with Dr. Conneau, in the title of Physicians of the President, are three other medical men. I Intendant General, under whom are 2 employes and

waiting-man. I Treasurer, charged with the dispensing of Presidenti

charities. The Treasurer has under him I waiting-man. 1 Military Commandant of the Elysée, under whom are adjutant lieutenats, and 21 sub-officers inspectors.

1 Commissary of the Police of the Elysce, under whom are

1 employé, and 1 waiting-man.
1 Superintendent or Keeper of the Palace of the Elysé under whom are I employé, and 6 men of all work. 1 Chief Valet de Chambre, 2 other valets de chambre, comptroller, 8 ushers, 4 messengers, 8 footmen, 4 fire at lamp lighters, 15 floor polishers, 10 men of all work. woman Keeper of the linen, 2 assistants, and 3

keepers of the wardrobe.

3 Portiers, who have 3 as:istants.
1 Chief of the Table Service, I assistant chief, I waiting man, 1 chief butler, 1 butler's waiting-man, 1 steward, 1 as sistant steward, 3 steward's waiting-men, 1 chief cook, 2 assistant cooks, 2 cook's waiting-men, 2 washers. 1 Chief Gardener, who has six servants under him.

1 Comptroller of the Stables, 2 veterinary surgeons, 2 out riders, 3 coachmen, 2 grooms, 6 ostlers, 2 keepers of harness, and 2 men of all work To meet these regal expenses the PRESIDENT has hither

His salary.....\$120,000

warming the Elysée, keeping up the

grounds, &c..... 68,000

In addition to the above, the Ministers, out of a large sur which they have at their disposal, have handed to the Presi dent, to be distributed by him in acts of munificence and charity, the sum of \$60,000. In maintaining this state, required, it is contended, by his dignity as Prince and President, the above \$368,000 have been spent, and a debt of \$280,000 incurred in the course of eighteen months. He asks, by the bill now before the House, the annual appropriation of \$600,000 over and above his salary.

One of the Legitimist journals points the President to Washington, and recommends the republican simplicity which, without any loss of dignity or power, prevails there, and pre vailed at Mount Vernon. With still greater effect, the same journal suggests that "my Uncle," whose example the nephew is so incessantly appealing to, might well whisper in the nephew's ear upon this occasion, "I was Consul for four years, after having as General won a world wide fame. I occupied the palace of the Tuileries and did its honors with becoming dignity, making myself and my authority respected-did not I?--with a salary of \$100,000, and without any extraordinary and illegal allowances. And I made no

In the Academy of Sciences M. Soret has presented a paper in which he warmly disputes the very common opinion that the compounds of zinc used in commerce, arts, and manufactures are injurious to health. He has, he asserts, for the last fifteen years employed a great number of workmen in the galvanization of icon. Hundreds of them are employed in grinding and sifting grey oxide or sub-oxide of zine; and never has one of them been in the slightest degree injured by constantly breathing an atmosphere impregnated with mineral dust. White oxide, M. Sorez contends, is equally in-

M. Aubree presents to the Academy a mode of proceedi in photography upon paper, in which proofs are obtained of the color preferred, from red, to the black of ordinary engravings. His process is thus described.

"After the necessary operations for obtaining upon pap-the positive proof, this proof is plunged into a bath of hyposu phite of sods, prepared according to a rule given in the instruc-tions for photography upon paper. After having been allowed to remsin in the bath for a quarter of an hour, the proof is

taken out impregnated with this solution, and placed immediately in a porcelain basin filled with a water acidulated with ately in a porcetain basin filled with a water actionated with a zotic acid (2,572 pennyweights of acid to 8 ounces of distilled wnter). The proof is immediately observed to change color and assume tints of deeper and deeper shades. So soon as it shall have assumed the shade desired, take it from the basin and wash it repeatedly in common water.

M. B. Eveard deposited also a paper upon the same subject, stating that by the use of the fluoride of potassium in addition to the iodide, in the preparation of the negative proof,

lantaneous images were obtained. It is believed that Cabinet changes will speedily follow the ote on the dotation bill, whatever be the result. The whole Cabinet will retire, if the bill be rejected; and only M. n'HAUTPOUL, Minister of War, if the bill should pass. This gentleman's incapacity is loudly complained of by many but the better reason seems to be his inability to agree with Gen. CHANGARNIER, commander-in-chief of the army of Paris, who carries the military spirit to a high degree in his recourse with not only the Minister but the President himself. By some inexplicable influence he sways, it is said, the President, and will soon induce him to dismiss his "first clerk of the War Department," as the Opposition contemptu-

ously style the Minister. The entry of ENILE DE GIRARDIN into the Assembly on Tuesday last created a marked sensation. He took his seat on the left centre, between MM. Suz and VIDAL. He promises to make his debut in the tribune next week, upon the ussion of the dotation bill.

A letter from Mahon, published in the Heraldo, of Madrid. says that the American frigate Independence, having on board Commodore Mossan, entered that port on the 2d instant, and immediately left, in company with the steamer Mississippi, to join the American squadron off Lisbon, whither the fleet had been called by Mr. Clar, charge of the republic, in consequence of a misunderstanding which had arisen with the Portuguese Government touching a treaty.

The French Academy has devoted its last sittings to the duty of awarding the prize of \$2,000 to the best dramatical

duty of awarding the prize of \$2,000 to the best dramatica work of the year. There were eleven competitors for the reward. Two works were found to be so nearly equal that i was determined to divide the prize, awarding \$1,400 (7,000f. to M. Augurn for his "Gabrielle," and \$600 (3,000f.) to The Daughter of Æschylus," a tragedy by M. AUPRAN.

THE COCKLE BOAT ENTERPRISE.

Mr. Fenelosa, a gentleman who has just returned from South America to Salem, furnishes to the Salem Register the following account of the little boat Enterprise, which has not crossed the Isthmus, it will be seen :

Having been wrecked on his trip down the river. Mr. F arrived at San Juan de Nicaragua a day too late to take the English steamer for Chagres. But, luckily, he found there the famous little schooner Enterprise, which was built away up in Lowa, and bound for San Francisco. She is but five and a half tons burden, and is manned by only two persons This cockle shell of a vessel was chartered by Mr. F. and two others to take them to Chagres, 240 miles distant, where she arrived safely in four and a half days' passage, and 192 days from her birth-place, the Northwest Territory, via Cuba. The following notice of this remarkable craft, published in a Nicaragua paper, about a fortnight ago, was translated by

The Enterprise of the North Americans .- On the 4th of June, the North American pilot boat "Enterprise," five and a half tons burden, arrived at San Juan of Nicaragua, commanded by Capt. Benj. Butler, with a Mr. Gregg as crew. The energy of the Americans cannot better be illustrated than by giving a short account of what has happened to this boat. nstructed by themselves, some forty miles from any river, in the interior of Wisconsin, she was brought on a wagon Galena, some eighteen hundred miles up the Mississippi, where the launching took place with all pomp, she having had even a band of music on board. After descending th river, at New Orleans she was furnished with register, bill of health, &c., and was duly cleared on the 24th of February for California, via San Juan, Grenada, and Realejo. A accident to the heim, however, obliged them to put into Man tus, a small seaport of Cuba, where she was detained forty wo days, on suspicion of being a spy to some secret exped tion, and not until the 4th of April was she permitted to leave the Island. They have touched at various places on the coast of Yucatan and Honduras, without having forgotten to make a visit to his Majesty the King of Mosquitia, at Bluefields Their intention is to ascend the San Juan river to Lake Nies. ragua, make an attempt to push her into Lake Managua, and m thence take her on wheels overland to Realejo, on the Pacific, the distance not being more than eighteen or twent miles. Ooce at this place, all difficulty will be over, and i but the beginning (in ministure) of what the contemplated inter-ocean canal will do : and it is believed that such indomitable energy will gain for them the sympathies of the people they meet during their arduous undertaking.

NEW MEXICO.

adopted at a Public Meeting held in Santa Fe on the 20th April, and led to the issuing of the Proclamation of Col. MUNROE calling a Convention of the People to form a State Government:

Whereas we, a portion of the people of New Mexico, have long and patiently suffered under a very partial and unequa system of laws, and all the evils of a defective and insufficien civil form of government, excluded from the exercise of political rights, and despairing of receiving from the Congress o the United States the government for which we have twice applied, or the rights and privileges of American citizens gua-rantied to us by the treaty of Guadalupe Highligo; and whereas we are a second time menaced by Texas with the forcible ex-tension of her jurisdiction and laws over our territory, to whose unjust claim we entertain the most invincible repugnance and whereas we are fully determined to resist Texan jurisdic tion by all moral and lawful means, and desire this fact and our decided repugnance to her to be made known to the world, and to have her illegal claim judicially acted on ; and whereas, as American citizens, we can no longer patiently submit the deprivation of our just rights, or to the continuance of the neglects that have been heaped upon us; and considering that it would be eminently disgraceful in us, as freemen, to longer continue as we are, under the administration of oppressive and unequal laws, or subject to the aggressions of the State

1. Resolved, That, in view of our present situation and prospects, we deem it to be not only our right, but our inter-est and imperative duty, as freemen and American citizens, to form, as soon as practicable, a State constitution, republican in its character, and agreeable to that of the United States, and to ask boldly of Congress for admission into the Union of States, and on an equal footing with that enjoyed by every

other State.

2. Resolved, That we are intimately persuaded that seven eighths of the citizens of New Mexico are, like ourselves, in favor of the immediate adoption of a republican constitution and State form of government, and utterly repugnant to the claim

and jurisdiction of the State of Texas.

3. Resolved, That Col. John Munroe, our civil and military Governor, is hereby respectfully requested to issue his proclamation, calling upon the citizens of New Mexico to their respective districts and precincts, as designated by the Kearny code, there to elect members to a Convention, to will For the county of Taos, three members; for the county Rio Arriba, three; for the county of Santa Fe, four; for the county of San Miguel, three; for the county of Santa Ana, two; for the county of Bernalillo, two; for the county of Va-lencis, five. Said members to assemble and organize at Santa Fe, within nine days after said election, to frame a republican State constitution for adoption or rejection by the people; and to do all other things that may by them be properly done for the advancement of New Mexican interests.

VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The regular passenger and mail train on the Central Railroad arrived at the depot in Charlottsville (Va.) for the first time on Thursday, and was welcomed by a large concourse o the citizens of the town and vicinity. The iron bridges over the Rivanna river and Moore's creek have been thoroughly tested. We are indebted to the Jeffersonian for the follow ing particulars of their construction :

"These bridges were manufactured by the Iron Bridge Company of New York city, and were put up by their agent, Mr. M. M. White; the one over the Rivanna river is two undred feet long and forty feet high; that over Moore's creek is three hundred and fifty-four feet long and sixty feet high, and are the largest iron bridges erected in the country; the spans on the Rivanna bridge are ninety-one feet long, Moore's creck eighty one feet, and are longer than the spans of any bridge ever built in the United States, except wire suspension bridges. The iron of which there bridges were manufactured s triple refined English iron, and the cast iron from Sal sbury, Connecticut, every piece of it being separately tested by fou-teen tons weight before it was accepted. The Rivanna bridge rests upon three massive stone pillars, and the Moore's creek five; the whole work is beautifully constructed, and

upon five; the whole work is beautifully constructed, and the state of erected three years; the Lowell Railroad, and the New York and Erie Railroads also have iron bridges erected of the same class with those over the Rivanna river and Moore's

AND THE PARTY OF T

WASHINGTON.

.. Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1850.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The most interesting portion of the celebration of the National Anniversary in this city was that which took place at Monument Place. From one to two thousand ladies and gentlemen assembled under the broad awning and on the extensive stage in front of the Washington Monument, who, together with the PRESIDENT and a portion of his Cabinet, and many Senators and Members of Congress, the Mayor and members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council, were present to witness the ceremonies.

The Rev. Dr. BUTLER commenced with an opening prayer. Garcia's Band then played appropriate and patriotic airs.

WALTER LENOX, Esq., Mayor of the City, read

the Declaration of Independence in a clear and impressive manner, the Hon. E. WHITTLESEY being nable to perform that duty from indisposition. The Orator of the Day, the Hon HENRY S. FOOTE, of Mississippi, then rose and delivered an eloquent and patriotic address, which occupied

After the delivery of the oration, the numerous udience were invited to view the ceremony of raising to its proper position in the Monument the andsome block of marble presented by the Corpo-

ation of Washington to the Monument Society. Gen. WALTER JONES, by request, presented e Washington block in the name of the City to the Monument Managers, and in doing so made an impromptu address of great power and beauty, which was admitted by all who heard it to be one of the most masterly extemporaneous efforts of that

distinguished gentleman.

George W. P. Custis, Esq. then delivered a patriotic and eloquent address, in his usual feeling and affecting manner. In the course of his remarks Mr. Custis touchingly and delicately referred to a box containing earth from the great monumental mound in Cracow, in Poland, reared to the memory of the brave Kosciusko, which had been presented Professor Lieger, of South Carolina, to the Board Managers of the Monument Society, and a portion which was placed on the Washington block by Mr. Custis, to enter into the cement which should bind the stone in its place and form a part of the nonument to the Pater Patriæ. All the addresses delivered were well received by the numerous and listinguished audience in attendance.

The Rev. Mr. Morgan, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, pronounced the benedicton, after which the audience dispersed, apparently much gratified with the imposing ceremonies of the oc-

FROM FLORIDA.

By the mail from Florida we learn that the peole of Hillsborough county (in the vicinity of Tama) have had a public meeting, at which, among thers, the following declaration was issued:

"That the people of the county of Hillsborough desire General Assembly of this State, at their next ensuing session, to pass an act directing the Governor of the State to use the Indians to be forthwith removed to the lands asigned them west of the Mississippi river, and that the said provide the means necessary to carry the same into execu-In the accomplishment of this desirable measure, the people of Hillsborough rely with confidence upon the co-operation and assistance of their sister counties throughout the

Meanwhile, in order to facilitate matters, the eeting recommends that the General Government hould make war upon the Indians.

The editor of the Republican learns that some of he twenty-five warriors about to move from Florida will be accompanied by their families.

The same paper furnishes the substance of the emarks of Bowless to Capt. Casey, of the Army. The chief said that they were willing to be restricted within narrower limits, but that his young men would rater fight than leave the country entirely. He also stated that the " pale faces" could gain nothing but evil if they should send their red brethren away by force, for their Prophet had told them an evil spirit would take possession of the country as soon as they should leave it, which would destroy every "pale face" that trespassed upon their hunting grounds .- Savannah Republican.

A SLANDERER ANSWERED .- Carlyle, in a late pamphlet, in alluding to America, asks: What great human soul, what great thought, what great noble thing that one could worship or loyalty admire, has yet been produced?" which a Northern paper replies: "What great human soul?" Washington. "What great thought?" Liberty. "What great noble thing?" A home for the homeless. Bread for the starving. Protection for the oppressed. We do not know hat these are things which sycophants could worship, or loyalty admire; but the fame of the first, the sacredness of the second, and the uncircumscribed extent of the third, are what freemen admire and intend to defend.

OHIO WOOL MARKET .- The Massilon News of the 28th ultimo says:

"The amount of wool purchased in this market during the resent season has been unusually large. This has been sused by two circumstances, each of which is worthy of coneration. In the first place, the farmers of this region have within a few years turned their attention more particularly to this subject. Men who a short time since kept but twenty or thirty sheep, and thought them only valuable for the purpose of furnishing wool for family use, and who deemed them to be stock well. e stock really more expensive than profitable, have now be ome pretty thoroughly awakened to the importance of the usiness of weel growing as an item of prefit to the agri-

"Where a few years since you would have seen a farm o undreds of acres and but few sheep, and a plentiful supply long-eared, "razor-nosed" hogs, you will now find large locks of sheep fattening upon the pasture fields, and pouring the returns for their fleeces into the laps of the farmers.

"Our merchants, too, having become aware of the impor-ance to them of the wool trade, have taken more pains than ormerly to acquaint themselves with the qualities and value of this great staple. The consequence of all this is that better prices are paid, thus inducing the farmer to sell his wool inder his own eyes, and leave to the merchants the risk and esponsibility of shipping."

TEXAN INDIAN FIGHT .- A Texan newspaper, called the Nucces Valley, gives a detailed account of a fight between a company of Rangers, under Capt. Ford, and a party of Cananche Indians, on the 29th of May, the scene of which is not stated, although, no doubt, it was on the Rio Grande. The Rangers numbered twenty four men, and on arriving at the amp of the Indians seven men were detailed to guard the pack mules in the rear of the company. The charge wathen made, and a portion of the Indians driven from the haparral. Another attack was then made on the remainder of the warriors, in which a Ranger, named Gillespie, while attacking an Indian whom he had wounded, was killed with on arrow. This caused a halt, giving the Indians time to three killed and four or five wounded, to protect whom they with the greatest coolness. fought so desperately.

The Editor of the Norfolk Daily Despatch recently paid a isit to the slave brig "Excellent," now lying at that port. He says that "the space between her decks, in which it was calculated that some two hundred and fifty slaves could be placed, is only about four feet high, where they would be compelled to remain in a sitting posture. Immediately under this water casks were closely stowed, from which they were to be supplied by means of long tin tubes, or suckers."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The July number of this able and long-establish-Congress on the California and Territorial question. It is uncommonly interesting, from the ability displayed in it. In a few days it will no doubt be in the bookstores of this city, and, without approving every thing that is in it, we very earnestly recommend its perusal to all of our readers. In the mean time, as we deem the article so opportune as well as able, we shall seize the first noment to give such extracts from it as our space will permit.

The North American Review, as all know, issues from the heart of Massachusetts, and is ordinarily supported by some of the ablest pens in that State. Besides the character of the Review itself, there is, we think, abundant reason to believe that the article to which we refer speaks the sense of a vast majority of the more reflecting men of that State.

RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN, AND AUSTRIA, AND THE OTHER CONTINENTAL POWERS.

The Diplomatic Note, of which we find the folowing version in a late number of the London Times, throws a strong light upon the international questions now agitated in Europe, leaving no doubt as to what course the Government of Russia has laid down for itself in the present conjuncture of European Affairs :

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF JUNE 14. The following is our Paris correspondent's letter dated yesterday, 5 p. m.

"The following is very nearly the textual copy of the not ddressed to Lord PALMERSTON by the RUSSIAN GOVERN-MENT on the question of Naples and Tuscany :

"M. DE NESSELRODE begins by observing that the Cabine f St. Petersburgh completely identifies itself with the principles which have served as the basis of the conduct of the Cabinet of Vienna

" It is too much interwoven,' he says, ' with the mainte nance and independence of States of the second order, and of the internal tranquility of Italy, not to identify itself without reserve in the sentiments and political views of Austria. In vir-tue of the principles of public law, as understood in the Russian policy, it can never be admitted that a Sovereign, forced, as the Grand Duke of Tuscany has been by the obstinacy of his rebellious subjects, to retake possession of points occupied by the insurgents, shall be bound to make compensation to foreign residents who may have suffered certain losses or injuries oceasioned by the assault of the city where rebellion has been When people establish themselves in a foreign country, no matter where, they are bound to accept the chances and the essualties to which such country may be exposed. Leghorn revolted, and it became necessary to employ force to reduce it to obedience. If certain English proprietors have shared in the injury suffered by the proprietors, natives of the place, have they a right to demand indemnity which the Tuscan Government refuses to its own subjects? Such are the motives that have induced the Tuscan Government to address itself to the Emperor, and demand his arbitration. The Emperor, notwithstanding the lively interest he feels for Tuscany, has not considered himself bound to accede to this request. It is not on account of a sum, more or less important in amount, but on principle, that the Emperor cannot admit even the idea of an indemnity of any kind, claimed as a legitimate right, still less exacted by force, because by doing so he would appear to give it an implicit sanction, by granting his arbitration to both parties in the event of England consenting to defer it. As Tuscany is disposed to enter into conciliatory explanations, it could form no part of the intentions of th Russian Government to attempt to offer any impediment to an arrangement à l'amiable with the English Government. But the Emperor has a right to expect, from the justice and noderation of the English Government itself, that it will not employ, for the purpose of arriving at that arrangement, any neans but those of an equally conciliatory character; and the Imperial Cabinet thinks it its duty, in what concerns itself, and from the present moment, to reserve its own judgment as to all that it regards conformable to the recognised maxims of

"The Cabinet of London cannot but understand that the resent is a question of the gravest kind for the independence f the whole of the continental states. In fact, if the rights sought to be established by England at this moment respect to Naples or to Tuscany be once admitted as a prece-dent, the result would be an exceptional position for all British inhabitants of other countries; while the Gov ernments that so received and admitted them on their territories would be placed in an intelerable situation. In place of being, as hitherto, a source of benefit for the countries they establish themselves, and where they transport with their order which so honorably characterize the English people, their presence would become a perpetual source of annoyance, and in certain cases an inevitable scourge. Their presence would become for the agitators and perturbators an encourage ment to revolt, because behind the barricades would continually appear the menacing eventuality of future reclamation on behalf of English subjects, injured in their property in consequence of acts of repression. Every sovereign who, by the geographical position of his territory, or from his relative weakness, would be thus exposed to measures of coercion from an English fleet, would be struck powerless in presence of rebellion; he would never dare to adopt measures of coercion against insurgents, and if he adopted them he would be obliged to examine the details of every operation, to estimate the necessity or the inutility of such or such a strategic measure which may expose English subjects to injury, and to recognise the English Government as supreme judge between the Sovereign and his subjects in matters relating to civil

war and internal government.

""The Emperor cannot subscribe to such a theory, how ever disposed he may be, and may have always been, to re-ceive with benevolence persons belonging to the British na-tion, for whose character his Majesty's esteem is well known, if reclamations such as those now made on Naples and on Tuscany be supported by force. He will feel himself obliged, by necessity, to indicate and explain, in the most precise and formal manner, the conditions on which, in future, he will consent to grant to British subjects in his territories the

right of residence and of property.

"The Russian Government hopes that the English Cabinet will receive its observations in the same spirit of impartiality that has dictated them, and that it will act according to the same spirit in the conduct to be adopted towards the Courts of Naples and of Tuscany. The cause of these Courts is that of all weak States, where existence is only guarantied by the maintenance of the principles just invoked. At the present moment, more than ever, re-pect for those principles y the great Powers can alone preserve Europe from the ravest disasters.

Among the visiters just now gracing the seat of government with their presence are several literary elebrities of the better sex. We fear to venture heir names in company with the less interesting elements of news and politics; but there is one, a stranger from a far land, whose pen and whose virues have shed lustre on her own country, and enleared her to the whole world of letters; we allude to Miss FREDERIKA BREMER, of Sweden, who arrived in the city a few days ago, and is still here; information which will, we know, be very interesting to many of our readers who are also hers.

THE CONFESSION OF DR. WEBSTER. A Telegraph despatch from Boston says:

"The confession of Professor Webster was communicated o the Council of this city on Tuesday, by his spiritual adviser, Dr. PUTNAM. The Professor denies solemnly that the act was premeditated. His object, he says, in making the ap cintment with Dr. PARKMAN was to sue for further indulgence, as he was unable to meet his liabilities. He says that Dr. Parkman abused him, and used the most opprobrious epithets towards him, threatening to get him turned out of etire, which they did slowly. The rear-guard then coming his place, &c. This conduct irritated him to the highest deup, another attack was made in front and flank, which proved gree, and in a moment of phrenzy he seized a stick, and wi h ccessful. The Indians broke and fled, leaving one warrior one violent blow on the head he killed Dr. Parkman on the prisoner, and another, a chief named Otto Cuero, dead on spot. The confession then goes on with the details of the the field. The prisoner stated the loss of his people to be after proceedings, which appear to have been carried through

> FRIST VESSEL FOR LIBERIA.—The Liberia Packet wil positively sail from Baltimore, on her eighth voyage for Liberia, on the 3d July next. Letters or packages sent to Dr. James Hall, Colonization Rooms, Baltimore street; free of expense, will be forwarded.

AFFRAT. -- A serious affray took place at Ithaca (N. Y. n the night of the 27th ultimo after the close of a Circu

THE PRISONERS IN CUBA.

The Philadelphia "North American" has the ed Periodical contains an article upon the action of following letter from its Washington correspondent, under date of the 1st instant :

> "The United States war steamer Vixen sailed from this port to day for Havana, with Commodore Monnis, as a special agent of the Government to make demand for the American risoners captured by the Spanish forces off Contreras and Contoy. It is not intended that Commodore Mounts shall supersede Commedore PARKER in the command of the Home Squadron, but he is detailed for this special duty.

> "It is believed here that the prisoners will either be given up, or that a satisfactory airangement will be effected, by which their safety will be secured, and their comforts cared for, until such an adjustment can be made here, between the Spanish Minister and our own authorities, as will be in conformity with the honor of both Governments.

"No doubt is entertained, by those best acquainted with the subject, that the refusal of the Count ALCOY to release the prisoners has grown out of the peculiar state of the case, involving, as it does, the question whether, while the matter was under investigation by the marine court, he had any right to interfere and supersede the trial. The demand now about to be made will, it is presumed, accelerate the decision of the court referred to, or in any event induce some decided action on the part of Mr. CALDERON. If, however, the application for the surrender of the prisoners should be positively refused, the subject will be presented to Congress.

"Whatever may be the result of the present expedition, i will at least have a tendency to put this vexed question into a tangible shape. Com. Monnes, should be even feil in obtaining the prisoners, will secure a positive answer to his demand for them, to the effect either that they will be released or that they will not. He is both discreet and firm, and upon his report, whatever it may be, our Government will be prepared to act finally and resolutely. It is not feared, notwithstanding the awkward complications which this affair has assumed, that any serious disturbance will grow out of it, and it is certain that none will, unless the Count Azcor should have lost

The same letter has the following statement:

"The telegraphic report to the effect that 600 troops have peen sent to New Mexico to protect the people of that Territory against the alleged aggression of Texas, is without foun dation. By an act of Congress, passed two weeks ago, the companies of United States troops in Texas, Oregon, and New Mexico were ordered to be filled, and the War Department has been acting in obedience to this instruction. Two undred men have been detailed to escort the parties composing Mr. Bartlett's commission from San Antonio to E Paso; and five hundred, destined to increase the companies in New Mexico, have been directed to proceed thither, via Fort Leavenworth, the object being to protect emigrants on their route, and the inhabitants from the predatory attacks and neursions of hostile Indians. The movement is not in any way connected with the difficulties existing in regard to the

CONFESSION OF DR. JOHN W. WEBSTER.

At a meeting of the Governor and Council of the State of spiritual adviser of Professor Webster, appeared and presented a petition from John W. WEBSTER, now under senence of death for the murder of Dr. George PAREMAN. praying that his sentence might be commuted. The petition s accompanied by a statement from Prof. Webster, in which we make the following extracts :

"On Tuesday, the 20th of November, I sent the note t Dr. Parkman, which, it appears, was carried by the boy Maxwell. I handed it to Littlefield unsealed. It was to ask Dr. Parkman to call at my rooms on Friday, the 23d, after my lecture. He had become of late very importunate for his pay. He had threatened me with a suit, to put an officer into house, and to drive me from my professorship, if I did not pay him. The purport of my note was simply to ask the conference. I did not tell him in it what I could do or what I had to say about the payment. I wished to gain, for those few days, a release from his solicitations, to which I was liable every day, on occasions and in a manner very disagreeable and slarming to me, and also to avert, for so long a time, at least, the fulfilment of recent threats of severe measures I did not expect to be able to pay him when Friday should arrive. My purpose was, if he should accede to the proposed interview, to state to him my embarrassments and utter inability to pay him at present, to apologize for those things in my conduct which had offended him, to throw myself upon his mercy, to beg for further time and indulgence for the sake of my family, if not for my own, and to make as good promises to him as I could have any hope of keeping.

pursuit of me, though without finding me. I feared that he had forgotton the appointment, or else did not mean to wait for it. I feared he would come in upon me at my lecture hour, or while I was preparing my experiments for it. Therefore I called at his house on that morning, (Friday,) between 8 and 9 o'clock, to remind him of my wish to see him at the College at half past 1, my lecture closing at 1. I did not stop to talk with him then, for I expected the conversation would be a long one, and I had my lecture to prepare for. It was necessary for me to save my time, and also to keep my mind free from other exciting matters. Dr. Parkman agreed to call on me as I proposed.

took from among them my two notes, and also an old letter from Dr. Hossack, written many years ago, and congratules ing him (Dr. P.) on his success in getting me appointed Pro-fessor of Chemistry. "You see," he said, "I got you into your office, and now I will get you out of it?" He put back into his pocket all the papers except the letter and the notes. I cannot tell how long the torrent of threats and invectives continued, and I can now recall to memory but a small portion of what he said. At first I kept interposing, trying to pacify him, so that I might obtain the object for which I had sought the interview. But I could not stop him, and soon my own temper was up. I forgot every thing. I felt nothing but the sting of his words. I was excited to the high ast degree of paswith all the force that passion could give it. I did not know nor think, nor care, where I should hit him, nor how herd, nor what the effect would be. It was on the side of his head, and there was nothing to break the force of the blow. He fell instantly upon the pavement. There was no second blow. He did not move. I stooped down over him, and he seemed to be lifeless. Blood flowed from his mouth, and I got a sponge and wiped it away. I got some ammenia and applied it to his nose, but without effect. Perhaps I spent ten minutes in attempts to recuscitate him; but I found that he was absolutely dead. In my horror and consternation I ran instinctively and bolted the doors of the lecture room and the laboratory below. And then what was I to do? It never occurred to me to go out and declare what had been done. and obtain assistance. I saw nothing but the alternative of hand, and of infamy and destruction on the other.

The confession then goes on to state the manner in which the body was subsequently dismembered, &c., but these details are so horrible that we must be excused from copying them.

A mail robber, Charles M. Gearhart, was tried and conicted last week at Williamsport, Pa., and sentenced to ten years confinement in the penitentiary.

Another mail robber, George Baldwin, of Susqueb.

county, Pa., f rm erly postmaster at Great Bend, was tried and convicted on the charge of embezzlement of letters containing money from the United States mail, and on Friday tenced to ten years confinement in the penitentiary.

Catskill M ountain House was struck by lightning on Thurs. day last. It passed down the conductor near the Porter's room, in the front of the house, entered that room from the ground, p assed up to the shelves lined with brass and ire a can-dlestick, left its impress upon twenty or thirty of them, welding two together, then passed up the bell wire into the weldin g two together, then passed, but not much injured. [N. Y. Mirror.

LUTHERAN DEACONESSES.-The Pittsburg Gazette, in speaking of these benevolent ladies, who offici a'e at the Pittsinjured—one man mortally, his skull being broken. The subject to no conventional seclusion, and can return to the Mexican indemnity, one hundred and sixty-two thousand dolorigin of the affray is not known.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS ON THE FOURTH.

In addition to the ceremonies at Monument Place, noticed in another column of this paper, we chronicle a few other incidents of the Fourth of July, as follows:

The Washington Light Infantry and Walker Sharpshooters had an early parade. The former marched to the residence of General Mason and paid their respects : they were

hospitably entertained by that gentleman at his dwelling.

The Sabbath School Children attached to Weeley Chapel and Ryland Chapel paid a visit, the former to Bladensburg, the latter to the farm of Mr. Roche, on the banks of the Potomac, in Alexandria county, Virginia. Other schools spent the day, much to their gratification, in some of the beautiful groves north of our city.

There were many steamboat excursions, and, as far as we can learn, there were no accidents on board the boats.

We deeply regret to learn, however, that there was one death by drowning during the day, of an amiable and highly esteemed scholastic named TEHAN, belonging to Georgetown College. This gentleman having gone out early in the morning to bathe in the Potomac, near the College, together with several students, was seized with the cramp while swimming. He sank and was unfortunately drowned, the corpse not being recovered until the afterneon.

Another lamentable accident, which has come to our know edge, was the falling from a tree of a promising youth named CHARLES D. SIMON TON, by which he suffered the loss of one of his arms. He was attached to the Union's corps of Reporters, and had went to Berry's woods to spend the day in mpany with the school of the Fourth Plesbyterian Church. At the time of the accident he was endeavoring to suspend a swing from a tall tree, when the limb on which he stood broke and precipitated him to the earth. He was conveyed to residence of his brother, in this city, where Dr. Sposz was ummoned, and called in council Drs. MELER, MAY, and HALL. It was decided that amputation was indispense and the operation was skilfully and successfully performed by Dr. STONE, with the assistance of Drs. MILLER and MAY, the patient being at the time under the influence of chloric ether and entirely unconscious. He is doing very well, is quite comfortable, and in good spirits.

In the evening, the fire works, on the Monument grounds attracted a dense growd of admiring spectators.

At nine olclock at night Professor Grant's Galcium Light, xhibited from the west front of the Capitol, abone forth with. dazzling splender, brilliantly illuminating the Avenue, from the Capitol gate to the grounds surrounding the President's house, more than a mile in extent.

This light is far more interse and brilliant than the Drumnond light; and, unlike that system of illumination, we are informed that this is available for all purposes of practical lighting, being easily managed, and far cheaver than oil or coal

We are also informed that the chief marit of this invention. as far as regards its novelty as a scientific discovery by Mr. Grant, consists in his improvements in the manufacture of oxygen gas from the nitrate of sods, and in the discovery of a vein of pure oxide of calcium, which will stand for fortyeight hours in a powerful jet of the mixed gases, without decomposition, or abrasion of surface. The importance of this last discovery has caused Mr. Grant to ca Il this illuminating Massachusetts on Tuesday last, the Rev. Dr. Pursan, the principle the Calcium light. It is well known to chemists that ordinary limestone will not stand a he avy jet of the mixed gases, but breaks, and is soon destroyed, when thus used for lighting purposes. This is one of the principal causes why the Drummond light is impracticable, and , together with the expense of oxygen gas, as made by any other plan than Mr. he admits that he killed Dr. Parkman, as follows, from which Grant's, (as far as we can now understand,) will render any other modification for illumination with the mixed gases altogether unavailable for ordinary lighting purposes. It is hoped and believed, by the friends of improvement and procress, that Mr. Grant has at length, after six years of difficult. langerous, and unrewarded labor, brought that hitherto conerdered scientific toy, the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, within the arcans of human utility, and made it available to the use of

COMPLIMENT TO THE AMERICAN OH ARGE AT

Messrs. Epiroas : The annexed extract of a late letter from Rome, which I find in a New York paper, I vill be accept able to many of your readers, if you can find ro om for it "I was present last week at a very interesting; ceremony-

the presentation to Major Cass, our Charge d'A ffaires, by the priests of the Propaganda, of a token of their gratitude, in acknowledgment of the protection he afforded to them when their institution was menaced by the Traste verini. Latin address were delivered on the occasion, and two richly illuminated volumes, resembling the old missels of the middle ages, were then brought forward. One of them a contains invocaday,) but I found that on Thursday he had been abroad in tions, priests of the Propaganda. There is t carcely a tongue on the wide globe, which is not there spr ken-scarce country which is not there represented. I have looked over this volume twice, and from cariosity I have noted down a few of the languages which are therein inscriber ! : Ethiopean , Illyrean, Arabian.

Cheldean, Calmue, In the other volume there is given to Mr. Cass, to him and his, in perpetuity, the right of asylum and sanctuary. How "He came, accordingly, between half-past one and two.

He came in at the lecture room door. I was engaged in removing some glasses from my lecture room table into the Thrones have tambled about the heads of kings, and restrange, in the history of Europaen Governments, have Thrones have tambled about the heads of kings, and reroom in the rear, called the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the steps, and followed me into the laboratory. He convulsions which have shaken that save taken the places of uncine monarchies. Of the convulsions which have shaken that save taken the places of uncine monarchies. Of the convulsions which have swept this fair land, for me, sir? Have you got the money?" I replied, "No, prending society to its deepest foundations—no stronger, more striking illustration can be addused than the ceremony to tion, and make my appeal to him. He would not listen to which I have just alluded. The haughty, inaccessible Propame with much vehemence. He called "lisr," and went on heaping aron me

Church—the nucleus of its clergy—the pride of the popes me "scoundrel" and "lier," and went on hesping aron me the most bitter taunts and opprobrious epithets. While he with its soldiers of the cross—scattered through ever was talking, he drew a handful of papers from his pocket, and is menaced by the fierce, lawless men of the mands protection from the representative of the United States.

That that protection was rendered, and well rendered, I myself heard afficially announced, some weeks ago, on a public occasion, in the old time-worn chapel of the Propaganda, in

Sanscrit.

the presence of the senators and princes of Rome.

There-are comparatively few strangers now in Rome. Of Americans, the number is less than usual. The hot weather is rapidly approaching, when the malaria from the Campagna renders it impredent for strangers to remain. The hotels are nearly deserted, and the axists are in despair. The last year was an unfortunate one for the arts. In fact, there is no branch. of business which has not suffered in consequence of the want. sion; and while he was speaking and gesticulating in the most violent and menacing manner, thrusting the letter and his fist in my face, in my fury I seized whatever thing was handest—be in actual want; and when to these you add the list of those be in actual want; and when to these you add the list of those who, by amercements and confiscations, are deprived of their revenues, you may conjecture somewhat of the misery existing in Rome. A subscription is in circulation, to stand relief, as

TELEGRAPH REPORTS, &c.

BALTIMORE, JULY 5-5 P. M.

The National Anniversary passed off here yesterday with the usual colebrations. A very large portion of our citizens visited various retreats in the country. Several of the military corn panies were out, and made a handsome appearance. They were somewhat disappointed in not meeting their brethre a from Washington. No accidents incident to the holyday I ave happened that I am aware of. All the steamboats and conveyances out of the city were thronged. The observance of the occasion throughout was appropriate. The Standay School children of the city presented a very beautiful and imposing appearance. They held their festivals at various points in the vicinity of the city. At night all the places of public amusement were literally fil.ed.

There were 1,500 bbls. Howard street flour sold to-day at \$5 18, except 200 bbls , which brought only \$5.124; also, price of wheat; red 118a120; white corn 58a60, and yellow 62a63c. No change in other articles.

The stock market is quiet. Sales 2, 100 Maryland sterling 5's at 982. No other descriptions sold. Maryland 6's closed at 104½ bid; Baltimore and Obio Railroad shares 632

A despatch from Naw Youx announces the arrival of the steamer Washington, but she brings no later news. In New York the National Anciversary was honored with the usual celebrations. No accidents of m ment occurred. The marburg Infirmary, says that they take no vows of celibacy, are ket is quiet, and prices uncharged. The remainder of the